NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE R. W. CORNER OF FULTON ANT. NASSAU STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway -THE DUKE'S MOTTO. WALLACKS THEATRE, Broadway.-TRUE to THE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - NATALIE

NEW BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY.-TEXPLE BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery. - Quost or ALTENI

BARNUM'S AMERICAN NUSRUM, Broadway -YTHEN-ENDIAN CHIEFFA, WARE RE AND SOLAWA &C.
INDUST THE RIVAL CAPTAINS—AWAY WITH MER
OLEY—AREHOON and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL 514 Broadway .- Ets Fongs, Dances, &c .- The Guov.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE STEEROPTICON. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway. - BALLETS, PANTONINES, BURLESQUES, &C. -- MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

NEW YORK MUSRUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, --

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Er New York, Thursday, August 20, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The draft was proceeded with in the Ninth ward yesterday without any attempt at resistance. No riotous demeanor was exhibited in any quarter, as will be seen by the ample particulars supplied by our reporters in another part of the paper. The drafting will be resumed to-day.

Our latest news from Charleston is to Sunday evening. The grand bombardment was to have commenced on the next day. The attack set down for the 13th was postponed on account of General Gillmore's serious illness. Our siege guns while getting range on Sumter knocked several holes in the walls. The rebels showed signs of evacuating. Several guns were removed from the parapets and casemates, and a line of earthworks was thrown up on James Island. The greatest activity in the movement of small vessels around the fort at night had been observed by our picket boats.

The rebels have piled a wall of sand bags forty feet high in the rear of Sumter to protect the magazine. It was designed that when the attack opened on Monday the Ironsides would engage Fort Wagner and keep her silent, while the Monitore and shore batteries engaged Sumter; at the same time the wooden fleet and mortar schooners would engage Moultrie.

The government received a despatch from Charleston via Fortress Monroe yesterday, to the effect that on Friday and Saturday the bombardment was terrific. The sea was so rough on Sunday that the gunboats could not bring their fire to bear very steadily.

There is nothing from General Meade's army to

Our Yorktown letter contains the particulars of a little naval affair on the Piankatank river, and the arrest of a noted blockade runner. We regret to say that Captain Hotchkiss, of the gunboat General Putnam, was killed on that occasion. Our news from the South is interesting. Genera

Halleck, as will be seen, has issued orders to exe cute General W. H. Lee and Captain Winder as soon as information is received at Fortress Monroe that the rebels have executed Captains Sawyer and Flynn. The Richmond papers of Saturday, the 15th, however, make no mention of the execution of these officers, which was appointed for Friday, and the probability is that the matter has been dropped. The Richmond papers of the same army. Generals Lee and Ewell are reported in excellent health. No army movements are spoken of, the intense heat preventing even the cavalry making any demonstration. The Examiner, on the subject of conscription, says that the rebel army being now as strong as the country can support. it is not conscription, but the return of stragglers and the prevention of desertion, even to the merciless application of the death penalty, which the confederacy requires, and if that be not rigidly en-

forced there is no hope for the South. The Savannah News of the 8th inst. gives a full account of the capture of a launch of the United States frigate Wabash by the rebel blockade runner Juno, on the night of the 4th inst. The affair took place about one mile from Cummings' Point. Acting Master E. L. Haines and ten of our men were captured. Twelve others who were in the boat escaped by swimming. A recent copy of the Mobile Advertiser states that many of the troops of the late Vicksburg garrison have taken French leave and gone home without furloughs. Lieutenant General Hardee succeeds General Pemberton. The rebel steamer Robert Habersham was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th inst. The entire crew were either killed or mortally injured. A special order has been issued by the rebei General Mercer in Savannah, conscripting all the able-bodied negroes within his district. The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says that "the rebel curreacy is getting some hard knocks. A one dollar greenback is worth eleven dollars of Confederate money." The Fort Pulaski correspondent of the New South (published at Hilton Head, S. C.). writing under date of the 10th inst., mentions the escape and safe arrival at that point of numerous contraband refugees from Savannah. One of these refugees was the cook of the rebel ram Savannah. He says that on the 9th instant the Savannah steamed down the river of that name. with the intention of going to sea, but when she neared the obstructions she broke one of her epgines and was obliged to put back for repairs The testimony of these refugees corroborates what has been previously published in reference to Savaunah. There are but two thousand troops in and around the city, and although the authorities have no troops to man them, still they are creeting additional fortifications bearing on the Savannah river. The utmost alarm prevails, fearing at any moment, as they do, an advance by us. The blockade runner Evergisde is lying off Thunderbolt battery in Wilmington river, waiting for an opportunity to run the blookade of Warsaw Sound. A portion of

the heavy guns on the fortifications have been dised and sent to Charleston. The people of Savannah think that Charleston will fall into our hands and that we will then attack Savannah.

Our Key West correspondence in to-day's paper will be found highly interesting. Our navy in that vicinity have been making wholesale captures of blockade runners, laden with cotton and valuable

By the arrival of the steamers Columbia at this port yesterday, and the Creole at Fortress Monroe, we have New Orleans news' to the 13th inst., which we give in the interesting communications of our special correspondents. Large arrivals of provisions from St. Louis, since the Mississippi opened, have considerably reduced the market prices in flour and other necessaries. The city continues free from epidemics.

The steamer Sidon from Liverpool and Queen town, with dates to the 12th inst., which arrived off Cape Race yesterday, brings us some interesting news touching the American question. The London Times say that in consequence of the late menacing news from this country large reinforcements of troops would probably be sent to British North America.

It was confidently stated that the Austrian Duke Maximilian will accept the crown of Mexico. The Times says that this fact will cement a union between France and Austria, and a division between America and France, which will result in a collision with the new Mexican empire. It thinks that the alleged proposition of Jeff Davis to Napoleon for an alliance between the Confederate States and Mexico may come to something, in which case absolute neutrality would be the part of England. La France says that if Maximilan accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately, and the other Powers will follow. The Emperor and Empress of the French, it is said, had sent congratulations to the Archduke

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. By the arrival of the steamship Sidon off Cape Race yesterday, we have news from Europe to

the 12th inst., three days later than previous ad-Nothing important had transpired with regard

to the Polish question. From Japan we learn that the United States Le-

In the London money market consols were quot ed on the 12th at 93½ for money. The Liverpool cotton market was active, with an advance in all descriptions. Breadstuffs were dull, while provi-

sions were steady. Aldermen Hardy and Mitchell and Cou Jones and Hayes called on Mayor Opdyke yester-day, and requested him to sign the \$3,000,000 or-dinance for the exemption of the workingmen. The Mayor was satisfied to sign the measure, provided a clause was inserted prohibiting the pay ment of bounty to substitutes till after they are mustered into the service. After an interview of

and the matter is now in statu quo.

A sad accident occurred last night on the Green 'alton ferry at a quarter past nine o'clock, the bridge at Hamilton avenue, over Gowanus creek (known formerly as Penny bridge), was unfortunately open for the passage of a boat, when the driver, not observing the danger in the darkness and no warning being given, went on fearlessly and the car, horses and passengers tumbled over into the creek, in which the water was very high. The driver and conductor succeeded in escaping but the passengers, consisting of two men and boy, were drowned. Their bodies were recovered at a late hour; but we have not heard the names of the victims.

A mass convention of the war democracy of In-diana will be held to-day at Indianapolis. Great preparations have been made to make it a grand ffair. Gen. Lewis Cass, Gen. John A. Logan, Hon Daniel S. Dickinson, John Van Buren, James T. Brady and Gen. John A. McClernand have been solicited to speak.

Six hundred captured rebel prisoners have en regiment, which is now organizing at Fort Dela-ware, under Col. Carroll Tevis, who is a graduate

The stock market was very active and excited veste day, the fluctuations being exceedingly rapid and violent.
The speculative fever is evidently on the increase. Money was easy; call leans 5 a 6 per cent. Gold fell to

The main business in cotton yesterday was the prize sale of Gulf, mostly at from 55 ½c. a 65 ½c. There was a etter inquiry for fresh ground flour, prime wheat and ound corn, which were firmer. In provisions the chie transactions were in lard and becon, at a shade high prices. Sugars sold freely, and were steady. Refer otroleum was ective. Whiskey was quiet. Hay was aleable and buoyant. The freight engagements were uite moderate. There were no remarkable changes in

The Next Presidency-Movements of the Managing Politicians.

It is a remarkable fact that whenever there s a lull in this terrible storm of war your cheming politicians, in view of the next Presiency, begin to meet in little cliques and clus ters to consider their prospects and arrange their various plans and combinations for the spoils. So now, when all is quiet, not only on he Potomac and the Rappahannock, but on the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Mississippi, the Yazoo, the Big Black, the Arkansas, the Red river, the Atchafalaya and Bayou Lafourche and when the only active warlike work going on appears to be the bombardment of Fort Sum -but with every prospect of a success which will carry with it a general collapse of the rebellion-the heads of three or four incipient Presidential parties begin to be visible, bobbing about upon the surface of the waves.

We have already shown how Mr. Secretary Chase, as an aspirant for the republican nomi nation, has turned the tables against all his Cabinet competitors, including Mr. Seward; and how, outside of the Cabinet and its Presidential affiliations, the friends of General Fremont from Massachusetts to Minnesota, are begin ning to take counsel together and discuss their arrangements for an active campaign. The platform of Fremont, as we understand it from good authority, is certainly calculated to take he wind out of the sails of Chaze; for it is hardly necessary to say that Chase's platform embraces all the most radical and obnoxious abolition measures which have been developed

or foreshadowed by the administration. General Fremont, on the other hand, will be brought out as an anti-Cabinet republican candidate, taking bold ground against the arbi trary arrests, military blunders and conscription measures of Chase, Stanton and the radicals, and a clear and definitive position as an emancipation candidate not upon the idea that President Lincoln's emane abolished slavery in the rebellious States, but, first, upon the unquestionable fact that beyond lines of our armies the instit favor of a trial for gradual ema

by the several rebellious States concerned, each for itself, and in the course of the bu of its restoration to the Union through the agency of a popular election. That such a platform as this will bring over to General Fremont the larger wing of the republican party cannot be doubted. Accordingly, there is a fair prospect that Chase and the radicals will be superseded by this Fremont movement, or that the hopeful Secretary of the Treasury will find his Presidential party reduced to something like the old proportions of the abolition faction.

So much for the republicans. Next, in coming to the democratic camp, we find that here too there is considerable confusion and commotion. But the most significant movemen among the wireworkers of this party is the call by August Belmont for a me ing, September 7, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, of the National or Presidential Douglas Committee, holding over from the Douglas Baltimore Convention of 1860. The committee will meet to appoint the time and the place, we presume, for the National Democratic Convention of 1864; and, as the call will doubtless embrace war democrats and peace demecra conservatives and copperheads, the convention will probably favor the public with another ex hibition of the fight of the Kilkenny cats, with all the latest improvements.

Lastly, there was a meeting of mysterious looking strangers at Rochester the other day on the Presidential question. Greeley represents them as the wandering ghosts of the Everett party, which came into life, flourished languished and died, or became defunct, in 1868 If we are not mistaken, however, this Roche ter meeting was composed of men who represent those broad conservative Union principles which have so signally swept everything be fore them in the late Kentucky election. They are the same principles which are this day predominant in New York, New Jersey, Pennsyl vania, Ohio and all the border States on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohlo river. These principles embrace the vigorous prosecution of the war to the suppression of the rebellion, a cheerful support of the administration in all measures demanded to secure this end; and then the restoration of the rebellious States without any further abolition tinkering by the general government with the institution of slavery. In the meantime these conservatives hold that there should be as little tinkering with negroes and slavery as pos-sible, and that the institution should be left to take its chances among the unavoidable necessities and casualties of the war.

These are the principles and this is the party which, we predict, will carry the next Presidential election; for, when brought to the pinch, this party will absorb the war wing of the lemocratic party and the conservative Union wing of the republican party. All the great central and border States, from their latest elections, have shown that they are on the side of this new conservative Union party; for Governor Seymour, of New York, and Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, owe their election each to the same identical platform in regard to the Union and the war.

Let our republican and democratic politicians out their cards accordingly, or they may all be distanced and set aside in 1864 by this new conservative Union party, with its sound and popular Kentucky platform. It is absurd to suppose that the republican party, or the Douglas democracy, or the Bell-Everett party, can, in any event, be reorganized as they were in 1860, in any State or in any county or town of the Union; but this Kentucky Union party embraces a new movement, and the field is epen and the way is clear to its success.

PROBABLE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY BY MEXICO.—Our last advices from the Mexican capital are of a very significant character. The French journals and the Mexican newspapers under French control are streamously urging the recognition of the Southern censederacy. Knowing the stern discipline to which the press is subjected by the French policy of intervention in American affair through the agency of his new conquest. According the sham Mexican government a nominal freedom of action in this matter, be will endeavor to so shape its proceedings as to maintain unaltered his own ostensible position as a neutral. He calculates, no doubt, that in this way efficient aid can be given to the rebel eracy, and its indepenwithout embroiling France with the United States-a risk that he cannot afford to incu ust now, in view of the critical aspect of

European affairs.

This plan is a very ingenious one, and is piece with the policy hitherto pursued by the French Emperor in our regard. It needs for its success but one condition, and that is the passiveness of our government. It is not likely, however, that it will quietly submit to this underhand mode of arriving at an object which is intended as a death blow to its interests. Qui facit per alium facit per se is a rule that holds as good in diplomacy as in law. Let not Napoleon, therefore, imagine that he will be allowed to play this game unpunished. He has committed an enormous blunder if he has determined upon putting forward Mexico as the scapegoat of his pet scheme. He will avoid no responsibility by this course, but, on he contrary, will increase the deep debt of reentment which we owe him for the persistent forts which he has made since the com ment of the rebellion to insure the co-opera tion of the other European Powers in his plan of intervention. We will pay him off with his own policy. We have no quarrel with people of France; they have steady friends, as they have been the natural allies, of this country. It is with the ambitious adventurer who fills that we mean to reckon for the injuries in flicted upon us in their name. If ever there was justification for a personal war against a sovereign we have got it. What the Allie undertook against the uncle we have still stronger motives for undertaking against the nephew. Let him then beware how he attempts carry out the plan indicated by the Mexican The rebellion once brought to a tose, we shall be in a position not only to drive rim out of Mexico, but to aid any and every ne having for object to strip him of power which he has so unscrupulously ac-We believe that it was the xercised by us towards the Orleans princes country. It may be that a course which was merely by good feeling, and which no generous mind could have found fault with,

ome one of sound pelicy, to be sup

tion that is Settled Now, and Question to be Settled Hereafter. erday the draft recom city, after being suspended for about five weeks. Everything proceeded quietly. There is a Everything proceeded quietly. There is military force in and around the city of some military force in and around artillary, with twenty thousand infantry and artillery, with two thousand cavalry-ample guarante would suppose, for the maintenance of order. But probably the judicious and sensible ordinance of the Common Council has more to do with the preservation of the peace than the presence of this large military force, or any other cause whatever. The people know that, in spite of the silly cavilling of the Mayor, the ordinance will become law; for it will be

passed over his veto. If the public tranquillity depended on the Mayor, or on the Governor or President, we might well tremble for the safety of New York. White Mr. Opdyke quibbles and trifles on the edge of a volcano. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sevmour vie with each other in stirring up the worst passions and laying the train for a fearful explosion. The Common Council, the true guardians of the city, by their practical good sense, recognised the danger of the crisis, and provided against it. On the contrary, the two oman Consuls-one backed up by the radical cabal at Washington, and the other by the Regency cabal at Albany—seem to have seized the oc casion as the opportunity of provoking civil war at the North. They have written, and written, and written again, inflammatory appeals well calculated to lead to that result.

Why such an unfriendly spirit should b shown in Washington to this city, and the President should persevere in carrying out a measur which he knew to be so odious to the people, we are at a loss to discover, when it is recol lected that the merchants and bankers of New York, in the beginning of the struggle with the rebellion, came forward with one hundred and fifty million dollars to sustain the governnent. Had they not done so the war would have failed at its very incention, and the admin on would have completely broken down. It seems to be a strange mode of requiting the city now to wantonly risk its destruction for a mere idea not only of no practical value to the government, but, on the contrary, highly injurious to its true interests. We cannot account for the folly, except from the fact that the President and his Cabinet, who are believed to consult the spirits as to the conduct and prospects of the war, under the auspices of Rober Dale Owen, Judge Edmonds and Andrew Jackson Davis, were led astray by lying, deceitful and malignant spirits, as they too often appear

As a question of law, and order, and peace however, the draft may be considered as ready settled. But as a political question it remains open for solution. The dispute of Lincoln and Seymour will be carried into the next Presidential election, and will form part of the issue to be decided at the ballet box. And here, through the cunning of the Regency, Seymour appears to have got the windward of Mr. Lincoln and completely outgene ralled him; for there is no party in favor of the draft, and it is destined to become as unpopular and odious a measure as the old Alien and Sedition law. That it is constitutional we have no doubt; but all things that are lawful are not expedient, and there never was any necessity for conscription. All the troops needed could have been obtained through the Governors of the States, in the usual way. But the satanic radicals preferred a new and offensive method, in order to assert their authority and to provoke civil war in the loyal States, that they might have an opportunity of depriving the conservatives of their votes by the operation of martial law, and thus forcibly retain for another term the power which they have so badly abused in the present. But the Conscription act is a millatone around the neck of the administration which will be sure to drag it down to political perdition.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON-CONTRABAND IN Gen. Gillmore, commander of our land forces in front of Charleston, calling our attention to the necessity of holding our correspondents in his department to a strict compliance with his "General Orders No. 66," the substance of which is as follows:-

No information which could in any way bonedt the

5. The number of transports or kind of suppli ransported in any movement.

whether accomplished or yet in prospect.

9. The position or location of camps, batteries, pick-nilitary roads or outposts.

10. The publication of camps that of operati-rith out special permission from the department or

In reply to General Gillmore we will under take to answer that our correspondents in his department will faithfully respect these reason-able injunctions, and all other military rules and regulations, so far as said correspondents may be concerned. In every department of the army, from the beginning of the war, our correspondents have been cautioned by us, in the matter of army intelligence, to avoid any item of news calculated in any way to be of any value to the enemy. We dare say, too, that if the columns of the Herald were carefully examined, from the first Bull run to this day, upon this subject, there would be found much less of contraband information from our war correspondents than from those of any other daily newspaper in the United States. The HERALD is the friend and the advocate of the army and the navy, our soldiers and our sailors, and always has been, peace or war, but especially in the work of putting down this great rebellion. We consider the HERALD as part and parcel of the army and navy. We look to our soldiers and sailors as the men who are to put down the rebellion, and not to the politicians. We hold our intermeddling politicians in contempt, in or out of the Cabinet Our government is now, in fact, the army and navy, and with them are all our hopes of the

Géneral Gillmore makes no complaint against the HERALD; but we have no doubt that some of our niggerhead or copperhead journals have been abusing their privileges. The New of the Times has been quite as bad in fur ing war news for the

And so, with our con General Gillmore, and hoping that he will-soon be in possession of the nest in which the rebellion was hatched, we say, go ahead, and have no fears of any contraba Charleston in the HERALD.

The Hen, Ben Wood in Greeley's Tog-We have an apology to make to the Hon

Benjamin Wood for neglecting to pay our con pliments to him for some days past. The factis we had entirely overlooked his existence and for that we beg his pardon. We hope it is not too late to notice his latest theatrical ment, when he appeared on the stage in a full suit of Greeley's old clothes-white hat, drab coat dangling to the heels, the pantaloons care lessly stuck into the boots—all complete. The Hon. Ben, we must confess, did not look the character very well. He was not nearly so natural in it as he is in his successful role of Lottery Policy Vender. He ought to stick to that in preference to politics, Fort Lafayette literature or journalism. He is cut out for it by nature, and he has found it a money making affair; whereas, in the other walks to which h aspires, he will only reap disappointment, expose his ignorance, damage his reputation and lose his hard earned cash. Above all things let him not venture to appear a second time i Greeley's old clothes. Greeley himself is ashamed of them, and only occasionally puts All that trash about the HERALD making

what is called a somersault in April, 1861, and which the Hon. Ben now scrapes into his news machine, has been long ago exposed as ridiculous nonsense. The conscientious Horace never deals in it now unless when he loses his temper, and does not know what else to rave about But for the cultivated, polished and most honorable Ben to attire himself in these castoff garments evidences a rather low and depraved taste on his part, and we regret to

The HERALD was in April, 1861, as it is in August, 1863, an independent newspaper organ of the people of the United States, as fearlessly combatting Northern fanaticism as Southern secession. During the last months of Mr. Bu chanan's administration it constantly urged him to call out a force of sixty thousand men with which to crush treason before it was fully hatched. But the old public functionary would not do anything of the sort. For the first six weeks of Mr. Lincoln's administration we urged the same policy upon him; but he was too busy in distributing the spoils of office to attend to more serious business, and, besides, he believed that nobody would be hurt. At last he woke up one fine day to find that the rebellion ball had been opened by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. And then he rubbed his eyes, and thought it about time to act on the HERALD'S advice. Since then we have been getting along together pretty well, we helping him on, sustaining him and giving him good counsel and encouragement, and he apparently thankful for our aid. Latterly, however, we have observed indications of his weakness and backsliding in bringing the eternal nigger into the question of the war for the Union, and this has rather cooled our arder and exfeebled our support of

In all this there has been no deviation on the part of the HERALD from the path of an impartial, independent, enlightened popular newspaper. Whatever copperhead or niggerhead journals may do is of no manner of consequence. People do not expect anything good from them. But the HERALD must keep right, no matter who goes wrong. This attempt, there-fore, of the Hon. Ben Wood to appear in the east-off toggery of poor, penitent Horace is ust about as ridiculous as it would be for Gree ley to turn himself into a lottery policy advertising machine, and to parade Broadway with tickets of lucky numbers stuck all aroun

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEXT CONfacts and figures showing a majority against the administration in the next House of Representatives; but it has advanced nothing to change our opinion. Our contemporary probably relies upon a powerful element which we may not sufficiently have taken into the account—the element of bargain and sale. We know one democrat from this State who can be purchased cheap. His price is \$100 in gold. it will take a little more in greenbacks. Greeley perhaps knows some others who are ready to sell their votes in Congress for a meas of administration pottage. He counts up fteen. But he may rest assured that a close watch will be kept on all such traitors, and that it will be at the risk of their necks that they betray the people.

TENDER CONSCIENCES.—The consciences of some men are terribly sensitive. That of Mayor Opdyke is peculiarly so. It would puzzle all the saints to find grounds for the scrupulousness which induced him to refuse his signature to the three million ordinance. As regards the interests involved, bowever, the refusal is of small account. After the expiration of the teg days the two boards can pass it over the Mayor's veto. If the object of his action was to create further excitement and exasperation about the draft, he has signally failed in it. What Mr. Lincoln and Governor Seymour declined to lend themselves to it was not like ly that a small shoddy politician like him would succeed in.

the widow of the poet Fairfield, died in this city on th beauty, as well as for the energy and enterprise with which for many years she assisted her distinguished husband in the publication of his works. Many of those who read this will remember the sparking beauty of her painy days. She is also favorably known as the author-ess of an autobiography of berseif and the life of her busband. She survived him twenty years, and died at the age of fitty-eight.

THE EASTERN MAIL .- The mail from Boston, which com five o'clock in the afternoon; but it generally talk to get orted in the Post Office before some time after six.

The Captured Crew of the Pirate Tacony.

ut. Reed, formerly of the pirate Taomy, and now our at Fort Warren, came near escaping. He go f his casemate, and was found this morning in th

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

ACTING IN CONCERT.

account furnished by Captain Luce, of the bark
which was captured and bonded by the rebesamer Florida, to the naval authorities, some sin the Sunset was captured on the 7th of July. Captured was five hours on board the Fiorida, and was captured by Captured on the Fiorida, and was captured by Capture Maffit to sign the bond for his was this under a mittary guard, and was refused a duplet while under a mistary guard, and was refused a dupl of it. In the course of conversation with Mailt he cated very plainly that he was fully informed is gard to Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylv and that the same was to be aided by a copperhead tration in New York and other Northern cities

covernment to make peace with the rebels and acknowledge their independence.

RETALLATORY ORDER OF GENERAL HALLEGE.

The following is the language of Major General Hallege
to the agent for the exchange of prisoners:—
It is directed that immediately on receiving official or
other authentic information or the execution of Captain
Sawyer and Captain Flyan, you will proceed to hang W.
H. Lee and the other rebel officer designated, as herein
above directed, and that you notify Robert Guid, Eq.,
said proceedings, and assure him that the government of
the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbardus violation of the laws of civilized war.

MAJOR DE PRYSTEE DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY.

MAJOR DE PEYSTEE DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY. Last evening Major De Poystes, of the Khode Island as Last evening Major De Peystes, of the Rhode Island artillery, was dismissed the service in consequence of unofficerilize conduct. A few days since the Major astempted to cowhide Lieutenant Colonel Monroe, of the
same command, but was knocked down and afterwards
placed in arrest. Yesterday De Peyster visited the quarters of the Colonel, and with a drawn pistol threatened
to shoot him. The guard was immediately called in, the
Major taken into custody, and the facts reported to headquarters with the above result. THE CASE OF GENERAL MILROY.

THE CASE OF GENERAL MILROY.

The court of inquiry to examine into facts concerning the evacuation of Winchester and Martinsburg holds daily scasions. The principal witnesses before the court thus far have been Major General Milroy and Brigadier General Elliot. The latter in his testimony exomerates General Milroy from all charges of cowardies or unsoldierly conduct, and while stating that if he (General Milroy had been in command he would not have or unsoldierly conduct.

eral Elliot) had been in command he would not have
shandoned Winchester without a more sanguinary figh than coourred at the time of the late evacuation; testifies that General Mirroy acted in obedience to the positive orders of General Schenck when he withdrew his forces from Winchester. The witnesses to day in this court were Capitain E. F. Alexander, First Baltimore battery, and Capt. Carlin, First Virginia battery. The chief point of their evidence was that their batteries were abandoned to save the entire command of Gen. Milroy, the enemy being in such close proximity and nearly surrounding our forces it was compliant in presented in the completed. our forces it was considered necessary to abandon the artillery and baggage wagon, after spiking the forms and injuring the latter, as the noise created in moving them would notify the enemy of General Milroy's move ments in retreat from Winchester. The testimony of General Scheeck will be heard in a few days. This, per haps, will be the most important testimony before the court.

The court martial of which Brigadier General Sie president has been engaged to-day in the case of J. Cochrane, alias James Stewart, who was arrested as Cochrane, aims James Stewart, who was arrested app last February. On his person were found passes from the rebel Provost Marshal, General Winder, and slotter to the relatives of Cochrane bushing of the immens acons of money he had made in his infismous business. The testimony to day offered by the government is coccusive, and if not refuted it is probable the prisoner will be convicted as a spy.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTRE. Nicholas Giorgi was to-day introdu President by the Acting Secretary of State, delivered in credentials, and was received as Minister Resident of the Emperor of Austria.

ADVANCE OF ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Army Moving on Chattamooga.

[From the St. Louis Bomoorat, August 17]
A letter from an officer under Rescensus, dated Augus
3, University Place, headquarters Third brigade, Fourt
division, Fourteenth army corps, anga:—"We are ordere
to have our train in readiness to move, and to draw te
days' rations and forage. Pestrantion supposed to be A
lants, Georgia. General Turchin is our brigade don
finder, and is well liked by all."

From the Mashville Union, August 18.]
Governor Johnson, accompanied by his private seer
dary, Colonel Brewning, reterned on Friday evening frof
a visit of several days to the front. His trip was at
ended as far as Fayetteville, in Liocola county, but
short distance from Hunteville. The army is in motio
and will very probably take possession of Chattanoo
without resistance. Refugees report Bragg inoving
the direction of Affanta, and that his force is greatly
waskened and disorganized. We chersha a strong hy
that by the 1st of September-we will have possession
all of glorious fast Tennessee. There is no power in th
Southern confederacy equal to resist the great arm
which is on its march to Chattanooga.

The White Man's Party of the Nime

ing of the white man's party of the Ni teenth ward took place last evening in the Ninetee Ward Hali, in East Flity-third street. A large atte